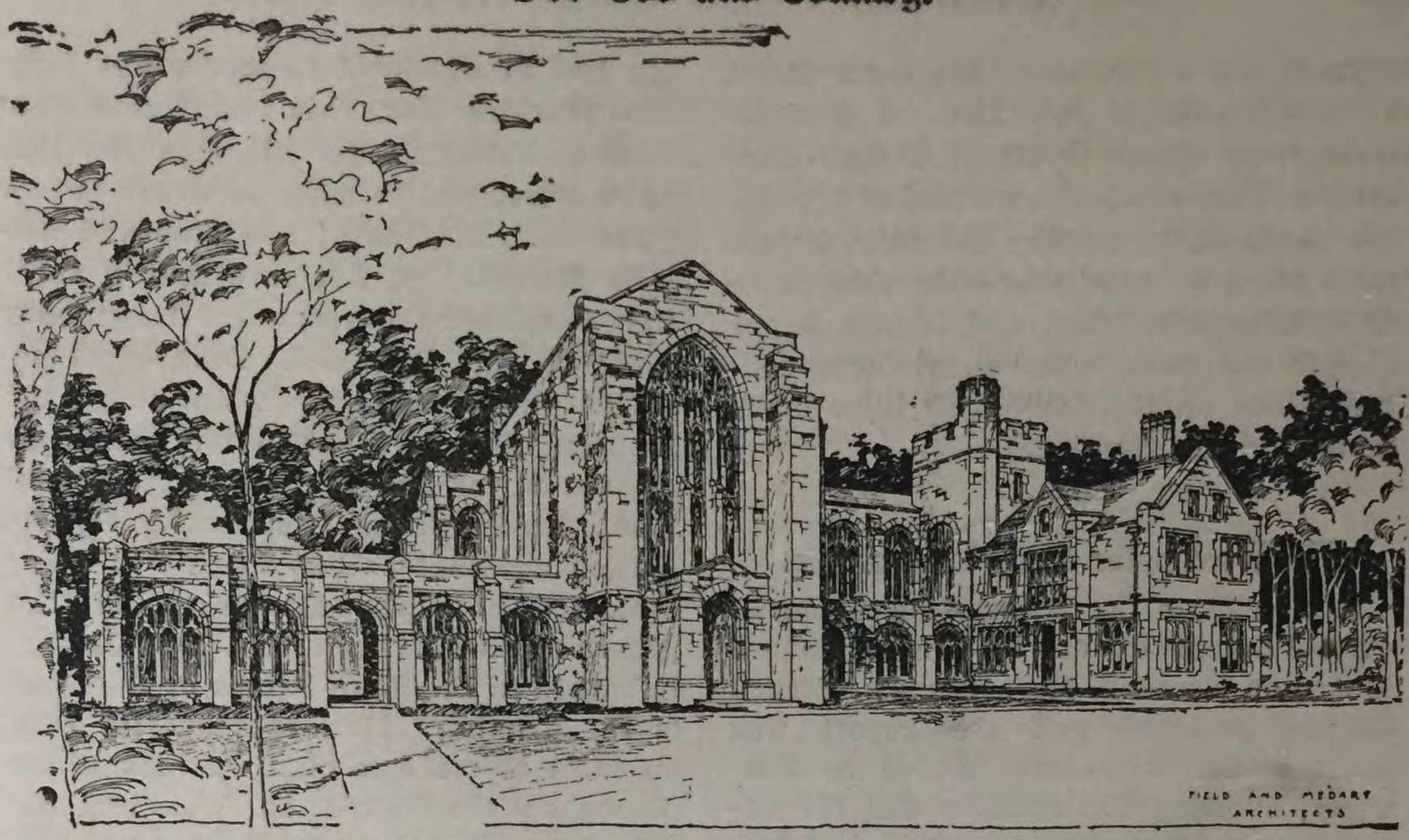
"For God and Country.



Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, Editor and Publisher. The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.

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Thanksgiving Day.

There were three services on Thanksgiving Day, one for each mission as well as the Chapel. The congregations were larger at the Chapel than on any previous year. It was the first time that a service was held at King-of-Prussia on Thanksgiving Day and there was quite a good attendance. It was a sad day, however, for the little congregation at this place, because it was their last service in the Pawling house. Even at this service were signs of confusion which told of the removal. Mrs. Cutler, who owns the house, will occupy it with her husband, as they have leased the King-of-Prussia Inn.

The congregation will have to find other quarters. An attempt has been made to secure a property for the Chapel, but so far nothing has been definitely accomplished.

No cessation has been made in the Sunday school or the services for the trustees of Stewart Fund Hall very courteously placed the hall at the disposal of our congregation and it was used on Sunday, November the 30th. The congregation will worship there until some quarters are secured for its work.

There was a very enthusiastic service at Trinity Mission, Gulph Mills. A good offering was made for the Episcopal Hospital and the service was one that brought joy to the large number present. It is a good thing to have this wide observance of Thanksgiving Day, and it is a happy sign in our work to have such large congregations on the day which is so much given to mere feasting.

The Washington Chapel Committee.

A meeting of the Washington Memorial Chapel Committee was held in the Church House on Tuesday, November 25. Bishop Garland presided and the report was made by Mr. R. Francis Wood, the treasurer, showing the receipts and the expenditures. The sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) was ordered paid on the Sullivan note and several bills amounting to nearly five hundred dollars ($500))were ordered paid.

Dr. Washburn, on behalf of the Window Committee, made a report recommending the adoption of a medallion scheme for the Windows of the Chapel. This scheme is more suitable for the long, narrow windows than figure work. The general committee unanimously adopted the report of the committee on this head Dr. Washburn then presented a preliminary report of the scheme for the medallions, which will set forth the history of the country up to the foundation of the Republic. Dr. Washburn said that this was very largely the work of the Rev. Henry M. Medary. The scheme was adopted and referred back to the committee for further elaboration in order that every detail may be carefully considered and planned.

Bishop Garland stated that the limit of time set for the completion of the fund by the donor of the Chancel would expire on December 19. The time had been extended from June 19 to December 19 and he felt that no further extension could be asked for. He regretted that the committee had been unable to secure any large contributions for this very important work at Valley Forge. He suggested that an effort should be made to secure two or three contributions of five thousand dollars ($5,000). He felt sure that if these were obtained the rest of the money could be quickly raised. Dean Burk reported the promise of more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for memorials secured during the past summer. He said that other memorials were under consideration and that he had written to every State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution except New Jersey, in regard to the State Panels in the Roof of the Republic. He also suggested that an effort be made to obtain subscriptions throughout the Church on Washington's Birthday. This idea was approved by the committee and appeals will be sent to the Rectors asking them to set apart the twenty-second of February as a time for offering for the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

The Washington Guards and the Girls' Club.

The young people of the Washington Memorial Chapel and the neighborhood have been organized into "The Washington Guards of the Washington Memorial Chapel" and "The Girls' Club." The first meeting of the girls was held on Friday, November 28th. The Rector stated the purpose of the meeting to be the organization of the girls of the parish for mutual helpfulness and social intercourse. A very pleasant evening was spent in games, music and readings.

The boys met on Saturday evening, and after a discussion of various plans decided to form "The Washington Guard." This will be a military organization and the plan is to have the boys wear the uniform of Washington's Life Guard. Mr. Sydney Coates will have charge of the guardsmen and will be assisted by Mr. Rawle. The Rector gave some account of the uniforms

and arms of the soldiers of the Revolution, illustrating his instructions with the uniforms and arms in the Valley Forge Museum. The first drill was given by the Rector the sixth of December, and at that meeting it was decided to change the meeting night to Friday so that it would be at the same time as that of the Girls' Club. The Guard will have its quarters in the basement of the Chapel.

The Guard and the Club will have an illustrated lecture on Saturday evening, December 27, when the lecturer will be Mr. Livingston Corson.

Miss Margaret B. Harvey, A. M.

Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin has presented to the Washington Memorial Library a book entitled "Margaret B. Harvey, A. M. | A Sketch of Her Life | and Her Work | by Dora Harvey Develin | West Park | Philadelphia, Pa. | 1913." Within these hundred pages Mrs. Develin has given an account of a true patriot whose services for Valley Forge ought to have some lasting commemoration. In addition to a sketch of the life of the late Miss Harvey there are poems and articles written by her. Among these is "The National Flower, or Valley Forge Arbutus," in which Miss Harvey made the original suggestion of a "National Flower." Here are also the ode for the Bi-Centennial of Lower Merion Friends' Meeting-House, October 5, 1895," the "Song of the Dames of Merion," written for Merion Chapter, D. A. R., and "In Memoriam," written on the death of Mr. George Brooks Roberts, of Bala.

The "Ode for Valley Forge Day" was read at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Evacuation of Valley Forge, June 19, 1903.

Miss Harvey was a member of Merion Chapter, D. A. R., and with her sisters worked zealously to furnish the "Round Window" room in Washington's headquarters. In 1907 the Chapter published an excellent catalogue of the collection of relics which were heirlooms of the families of the members. This catalogue, with its carefully prepared history of each article, was the work of Miss Harvey and speaks volumes for her careful and painstaking research. The collection and catalogue are so largely her work that they ought to bear her name in some form or other.

Mrs. Develin included in her gift to the library two books of her own: "A Face in the Crowd | and | Other Poems," published in 1909, and "Some Historical Spots | in | Lower Merion Township, | Montgomery County, Pennsylvania | by Dora Harvey Develin, A. M. | (Mrs. John F.) | Regent Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution | President Martha Williams Society, Children of the American Revolution | State Delegate, Eastern Pennsylvania | League of American Pen Women | Charter Member Pocahontas Memorial Association | Author of "Delinda and the Twins," "Sandy Jim," "It All Depended," | "The Story of a Book," etc., etc. Mrs. Develin knows Lower Merion and its lore and the brief chapters, full of historic interest, show that the writer has not exhausted her fund of knowledge but has written to arouse interest in these local historical spots. The following are the spots that have appealed to Mrs. Develin's historic interest: "Lower Merion Friends' Meeting-House," "The General Wayne Tavern," "Memorial Stone," "Lilac Grove," "The Latch Homesteads," "The Old Black Horse Tavern and Barn," "Harriton," "Wynnstay," "Lower Merion Academy," and "Valley Forge."

Licensed Lay-Readers.

Bishop Rhinelander on December 13th licensed Mr. Sydney Coates and Mr. Donald F. Schumann to act as Lay-Readers at the Chapel and the missions at King-of-Prussia and Gulph Mills. These licenses will be in effect until Advent, 1914.

"Country is a shape of each man's mind."

Lowell.

Washington Memorial Chapel.

Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.
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Mr. Frank Quigg, Vestry's Warden, Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Edward H. Binns, Rector's Warden, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VESTRYMEN.

Mr. Edward H. Binns, Mr. Thomas H. Dobson, Gen. B. F. Fisher, Mr. Nathan B. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Mr. Frank Quigg, Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker, Mr. Charles Wells Walker.

Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Treasurer of the Building Fund, Bridgeport, Pa.

Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker, Treasurer of the Cemetery, Centreville, Pa.

Mrs. Sarah Swift Zulich, Treasurer of the Endowment Fund of tne Chapel.

Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Treasurer of the Endowment Fund of the Valley Forge Museum of American History.

Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Treasurer of the Endowment Fund of the Washington Memorial Library.

Miss Mary M. Hibbs, Chorister.

Miss Mary Pugh, Organist.

Mr. William Rumford, Sexton.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
The Parish House, King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.30 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

Calendar.

DECEMBER.

17. Ember Day.
18. 8 p. m. Service and Sermon, Gulph Mills.
19. Ember Day.
20. Ember Day.
21. Fourth Sunday in Advent.
22. 7.30 p. m. Christmas Festival, King-of-Prussia.
23. 8 p. m. Christmas Festival, Gulph Mills.
24. 7.30 p. m. Christmas Festival, Chapel.
25. Christmas Day.
    10 a. m. Service, Sermon and Holy Communion.
    4 p. m. Service and Sermon, King-of-Prussia.
    8 p. m. Service and Sermon, Gulph Mills.
26. St. Stephen, the Martyr.
    9.30 a. m. Holy Communion.
27. St. John the Evangelist.
28. Holy Innocents.

JANUARY.

1. Circumcision.
   9.30 a. m. Holy Communion.
   8 p. m. Service and Sermon, Gulph Mills.
4. Second Sunday after Christmas.
5. 8 p. m. Vestry Meeting.
6. Epiphany.
   9.30 a. m. Holy Communion.
7. 2.30 p. m. Meeting of the Guild.
11. First Sunday after Epiphany.

A Valley Forge Eagle.

Few relics in the Museum have attracted as much attention as the large American eagle presented by Mr. Charles M. Todd. One morning in May he was awakened by an unusual disturbance among his chickens and hurried out to discover the source of his trouble. He soon discovered that it was a large bird which was causing the uproar, and he

promptly shot it. It fell almost on Captain Waterman's grave.

The eagle is a fine specimen, and measures six feet from tip to tip of its wings. It is a young bird, and therefore lacks the distinctive glistening white feathers on the head and neck which are so distinctive of the adult Bald Eagle.

Mr. Burk had the eagle mounted, and when the Washington Room is completed it will be made a part of the setting of Washington's Marquee.

Valley Forge in 1778.

Described by the Chevalier de Pontigand.

"From Williamsburg to the camp at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, is not less than 200 miles, and it must not be supposed that it required any superhuman effort to accomplish that. There was plenty of mud to be found—but that I expected; the weather was not always fine, for it rained often—in the months of November and December it rains even in France. In the midst of all these discomforts, which I foresaw would have an end, the knowledge that I was free sustained me and comforted me. Moreover, I was young and had health and strength. It is not astonishing therefore that I found at every step something fresh to drive away sad thoughts.

"Birds unknown in France enlivened my view and made me admire their plumage, and in the almost continuous forest through which I had to pass, I was never tired of watching the thousands of little squirrels which leaped from bough to bough and tree to tree round me.

"My baggage consisted of a single shirt. I had in my pocket a flask which I filled with gin (whenever I could get it) and in another pocket a hunk of bad maize bread. I had also five louis in my purse and a passport, signed 'Jefferson.'

"Sand and forest, forest and sand formed the whole way from Williamsburg to the camp at Valley Forge. I do not remember how many days I took to accomplish this difficult journey. Being badly fed, as a natural consequence I walked badly, and passed at least six nights under the trees through not meeting with any habitation. Not knowing the language I often strayed from the right road, which was so much time and labour lost. At last, early in November, I arrived at Valley Forges.

"The American army was then encamped three or four leagues from Philadelphia, which city was then occupied by the British, who were rapidly fulfilling the prophecy of Dr. Franklin.

"That celebrated man—an ambassador who amused himself with science, which he adroitly made to assist him in his diplomatic work—said, when some friends came to Passy to condole with him on the fall of Philadelphia, 'You are mistaken; it is not the British army that has taken Philadelphia but Philadelphia that has taken the British army.' The cunning old diplomatist was right. The capital of Pennsylvania has already done for the British what Capua did in a few months for the soldiers of Hannibal. The Americans—the 'insurgents' as they were called—camped at Valley Forges; the British officers, who were in the city, gave themselves up to pleasure; there were continual balls and other amusements; the troops were idle and enervated by inaction, and the generals undertook nothing all the winter.

"Soon I came in sight of the camp. My imagination had pictured an army with uniforms, the glitter of arms, standards, etc., in short, military pomp of all sorts. Instead of the imposing spectacle I expected, I saw, grouped together or standing alone, a few militia men, poorly clad, and for the most part without shoes; many of them badly armed, but all well supplied with provisions, and I noticed that tea and sugar formed part of their rations. I did not then know that this was not unusual, and I laughed, for it made me think of the recruiting sergeants on the Quai de la Ferraille at Paris, who say to the yokels, 'You will want for nothing

when you are in the regiment, but if bread should run short you must not mind eating cakes.' Here the soldiers had tea and sugar. In passing through the camp I also noticed soldiers wearing cotton nightcaps under their hats, and some having for cloaks or great-coats, coarse woolen blankets, exactly like those provided for the patients in our French hospitals. I learned afterwards that these were the officers and generals.

"Such, in strict truth, was—at the time I came amongst them—the appearance of this armed mob, the leader of whom was the man who has rendered the name of Washington famous; such were the colonists, unskilled warriors who learned in a few years how to conquer the finest troops that England could send against them. Such also—at the beginning of the War of Independence—was the state of want in the insurgent army, and such was the scarcity of money, and the poverty of the government, now so rich, powerful and prosperous, that its notes, called Continental Paper Money, were nearly valueless, like our own assignats in 1795.

"Impressed by these sights which had quite destroyed my illusions, I made my way through this singular army to the quarters of Marquis de la Fayette.

"This young general was then, I believe, not more than 20 or 21 years of age. I presented myself to him and told him frankly my whole story. He listened to my history with attention and kindness, and at my request enrolled me as a volunteer. He also wrote to France and before long received a reply confirming the truth of my statements. He then appointed me one of his aides-de-camp, with the rank of major, and from that moment never ceased to load me with benefits and marks of confidence. The Marquis de la Fayette presented me as his aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. Washington was intended by nature for a great position—his appearance alone gave confidence to the timid and imposed respect on the bold. He possessed also those external advantages which a man born to command should have; tall stature, a noble face, gentleness in his glance, amenity in his language, simplicity in his gestures and expressions. A calm, firm bearing harmonized perfectly with these attributes. This general, who has since become so celebrated for his talents and successes, was just beginning to play that important part in history that he has since so gloriously sustained, in every capacity, military, civil and political. But I intend here only to speak of the general.

"He was surrounded by his officers who for the most part were, like me, on their first campaign. Many of them had been far from imagining, a short time before, that they were intended for a military career. I saw, standing near the commander-in-chief, Gates, the victor at Saratoga, a small man, about fifty years of age; two years before that he was merely a rich farmer, yet quiet and simple as he looked, he had made himself a name in history. This agriculturist turned soldier, who was wearing on his head a woolen cap surmounted by a farmer's hat, had just received the sword of General Burgoyne, who, dressed in full uniform and with his breast covered with all the orders England could give, came to him to surrender.

"Near Gates was Arnold, as brave as he was treacherous. He was lamed for life by a bullet he had received at Saratoga whilst sharing the dangers and glories of General Gates. A few months before he was a distinguished officer in the army General Arnold was nothing more than a horse dealer. General Lee, however, was a soldier before the War of Independence. General Sullivan was a lawyer, and when peace was declared he returned, not to his plough, but to his office. Colonel Hamilton, the friend of Washington, when the war was over, also became a lawyer and pleaded at Philadelphia. General Stark was the proprietor of a large and well-managed estate. Brave General Knox, who commanded the artillery, had, before the war, kept a book store. Under

him served Duplessis-Mauduit, a brave young officer, only twenty-six years old and of whom I shall often have occasion to speak in these pages. He afterwards perished at Saint Domingo, vilely murdered by his own soldiers.

"I also saw arrive at the mill, which served our commander at his headquarters, Colonel Armand, then commanding a troop of light horse. The life of this young Frenchman, who was then twenty-four, had been like mine, adventurous from the beginning. He was the nephew of the Marquis de la Beliniese, and had been an officer in the Gardes Francaises. Having fallen madly in love with Mlle. Beaumesnil, of the Opera, and been refused by her, he retired to the Monastery of La Trappe, which he left to seek danger by the side of General Washington. He had earned some glory and distinction under the name of Colonel Armand and was to become more celebrated under the name of the Marquis de la Rouarie.

"Lastly I saw there, for the first time, Monsieur de P———, who commanded the Engineers and who was afterwards Minister of War to Louis XVI, at the befginning of the Revolution.

"Amongst all these officers of different nationalities and habits I noticed more particularly the striking figure of the man before whom all bowed, as much from admiration and respect as from duty. General Washington appeared to be about forty. He had served in the British army and as Major Washington commanded in 175 Fort Necessity, when M. de Jumonville, a French officer, bearing a flag of truce, was shot by a private soldier who did not see the white flag and who fired without orders. According to all reports it is certain that the commander of the fort never gave any order to fire and the most irrefutable proof of this is the gentleness, magnanimity, and goodness of General Washington—a character which he never once belied amidst all the chances of war and all the trials of good or bad fortune. M. Thomas has deemed it proper and patriotic to paint this unfortunate occurrence in the worst light and severely blame the British officer. Had the name of Major Washington remained obscure it would have been stained with an undeserved blot which no one would have thought it worth while to remove, but, as it is, any attempt to answer the charge would be an insult to one of the most beautiful and noble characters in history and all suspicions fall to the ground before the name, the virtues, and the glory of General Washington. The assassin of De Jumonville could never have become a great man.

"When the war broke out General Washington was the proprietor of a splendid estate in Virginia, and he brought with him, when he joined the army, a number of fine horses. He dressed in the most simple manner, without any of the marks distinctive of a commanding officer and he gave away large sums to the soldiers, by whom he was adored. But all that he gave was from his own purse for he had refused to receive any emoluments from the government.

"I ought to mention to the praise of the Marquis de la Fayette, that he followed the example of the commander-in-chief, and incurred great expense, purchasing with his own money, all that was necessary to clothe, equip, and arm his men. This cost him immense sums, and certainly no one will suspect him of any other motive than the noble one of glory, for the chances of reimbursement were not very probable. His motives were perfectly pure, and the enormous sacrifices he made can only be accounted for by the love of liberty, and the chivalric spirit which will always exist in France—enthusiasm, love of danger, and a little glory were his sole rewards. The pleasure of commanding, fighting, and distinguishing himself were of some weight in the scale, it is reasonable to conclude, but honour and merit were the principal motives. The war in America only offered a chance of danger, privations,

fatigues, and difficulties; the Marquis de la Fayette was the only one of all the young lords of the Court of France who had the courage and determination to leave the pleasures of the palace, and travel eighteen hundred leagues to obtain glory without profit.

"Moreover, there was not an opportunity every day of acquiring even this much, under General Washington. It did not enter into his plans to readily engage with the enemy on every opportunity. He watched his time and chance before he struck a blow; the principle of 'armed temporization' was his daily study, and, as events have proved, he well deserved the title which has been claimd for him of the American Fabius.

"The British, occupied in the pleasures which they found in Philadelphia, allowed us to pass the winter in tranquillity; they never spoke of the camp at Valley Forges except to joke about it, and we for our part might almost have forgotten that we were in the presence of an enemy if we had not received a chance visitor We were at table at head-quarters,—that is to say in the mill, which was comfortable enough.—one day, when a fine sporting dog, which was evidently lost, came to ask for some dinner. On its collar were the words, General Howe. It was the British commander's dog. It was sent back under a flag of truce, and General Howe replied by a warm letter of thanks to this act of courtesy on the part of his enemy, our general.

"When I arrived at the camp I was in a pitiable condition, but the Marquis de la Fayette had the extreme kindness to furnish me with the means of procuring horses and a suitable equipment.

"A plan was proposed to effect a diversion by attacking Canada, where, we were informed, we should find few troops to oppose us, and towards the middle of January, the Marquis de la Fayette went to take command of the troops in the district round Albany.

"We made the journey on sledges on the North river, and travelled with great speed, but the weather was 'wickedly cold.' One of our companions was the brave Duplessis-Mauduit, who was to command our artillery. But before undertaking any measures we thought it prudent to make a treaty with the savage races who live on the borders of Canada and New England."

A French Volunteer of the War of Independence (the Chevalier de Pontiguad). Translated and edited by Robert B. Douglas, pp. 38-47.

Washington.

"His memory will ever be dear to the French nation, as to all freemen in both the old and new worlds, and especially to the soldiers of France, who, like him and the American soldiers, fight for equality and liberty."—Napoleon.

"We were impatient to see the hero of liberty. His dignified address, his simplicity of manners, and mild gravity, surpassed our expectations and won every heart."—Count Dumas.

"Washington is to my mind the purest figure in history."—Gladstone.

Mr. Samuel C. Roney, through Mr. Hallman, of Valley Forge, has presented to the Valley Forge Museum the following currency:

Maryland, One-sixth of a dollar, 1770.
Two-ninths of a dollar, 1767.
One dollar, No. 18639, 1776.
Four dollars, No. 10292, 1774.
The United Colonies, two dollars, No. 400P, 1776.

He also gave a currency note of the State of Alabama for five cents, First Series, O, 1863.

"Dear Homer, from his lost and vanished grave,
Keeps battle glorious still, and soldiers brave."

H. H.